

AMPERSAND FIRE PLOT TALE

BROKER EATON SAYS INCENDIARISM STORY IS ABSURD.

Suit Pending Against Forty Insurance Companies—Witnesses Produce Diagram and Directions Written on Rock—Away Physician's Prescription Blanks.

The arrest of two men who confess that they were concerned in a plot to burn the Hotel Ampersand at Saratoga Lake for the insurance has brought out the fact that forty insurance companies have been sued for the \$90,000 insurance and that the case will be pushed for trial in April in Franklin county. Charles M. Eaton of the Stock Exchange firm of Raymond, Pynchon & Co., who assumes that he is the person referred to in the prisoners' statements published yesterday as being interested in the destruction of the hotel, says that the intimidation is absurd and that he will give the insurance companies the earliest opportunity to establish their defense.

"The loss is an absolutely honest loss and the charge of incendiarism is but an excuse for non-payment," says Mr. Eaton. The two prisoners, Herman Vander Wall, chiropractor, and his son-in-law, Maurice Newman, were held at the Tombs yesterday in \$5,000 bail for examination. W. J. Greer, an insurance adjuster, alleges that they and two other men conspired to burn the hotel. The two other men were in court but not under arrest. They are Barney Hoffman, known in the prizefighting as George Baker, and Henry Goldblatt, young fellows barely of age.

Goldblatt says in his affidavit that on September 21 last Baker told him that Newman had offered to give Baker and Goldblatt \$100 each if they would burn a hotel. Goldblatt says that he and Baker agreed that they would pretend to do the job and try to get some money on the pretense.

On the next day Goldblatt says he met Newman at 106th street and Fifth avenue. Newman introduced him to a Dr. Frank, who offered him \$100 in cash and his expenses if he would burn a hotel.

Goldblatt says he agreed and Dr. Frank gave him minute instructions as to how to reach and burn the Ampersand.

On the next day, September 23, according to agreement, Goldblatt and Baker met Dr. Frank at the 123rd street station of the New York Central. Frank gave them tickets to Saratoga Lake and \$5 each. When the train came in they went up to the platform. Goldblatt says, but did not board the train. Instead they returned to the street, dodged Dr. Frank and got away. Next day they went to redeem their tickets at the Grand Central Station and saw in the paper that the hotel had burned on the night before.

Baker's affidavit states that Dr. Frank told him that "the man who wants the hotel burned lives at Rockaway Beach and is a teacher in a medical college. He has a bunch of money, but there is a heavy mortgage on the hotel. The only way he can get clear is by burning down the hotel and getting the insurance money."

Dr. Frank drew for Baker, so Baker says, a diagram showing the location of the hotel and its windows, and told Baker to enter the hotel through the engine room, where he would find some cans of oil. Dr. Frank told Baker furthermore to leave the train at Lake Clear Junction, ten miles away, to avoid suspicion. He also gave Baker \$10 and told him if he needed more money to telegraph to H. Frank, 100 St. Nicholas avenue, and he would get it.

These diagrams and directions were written down—the former on a prescription blank of Dr. William H. Nammack of Far Rockaway, the latter on two prescription blanks of Harry Rush at Rockaway Beach. In a second affidavit Baker says he went to 11 Wall street on February 26 last to see a Mr. Wade. The latter took him to the street entrance and while they were there Dr. Frank came along and was identified by Baker.

Assistant District Attorney Krotel said he expected to get further information regarding this alleged conspiracy, and that more arrests would probably be made.

Mr. Eaton said yesterday of the fire, which occurred on September 23, when the hotel was closing but still had guests:

"From what I have been able to learn the fire broke out in the tower and near the top of the building, where that day there were pillows and other bedding were being stored for the winter. Whether some of the employees had been careless, whether the electric wiring became imperfect or what the immediate cause of the fire was I have not the least idea. That it was entirely accidental I have not the least doubt. The help in charge of the work going on in that part of the hotel where the fire broke out are absolutely beyond any suspicion and could gain absolutely nothing by a fire. On the contrary, they would have lost employment. I have known them all for years and they have my most implicit confidence. I was in New York."

"So far as it is intimated that some one was employed by me to set fire to the place that is absurd. I am the greatest loser by the fire. There is no way that I could possibly gain by having the property destroyed. On the contrary, it means an inevitable loss to me. The amount of property destroyed was of the value of \$125,000. The total insurance was but \$90,000. Upon the insurance money there were two claims, both prior in payment to the stockholders. There was a \$35,000 mortgage held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company and there was a second mortgage of \$50,000 securing bonds to a similar amount. It is thus clear that between the encumbrances and the insurance above the stockholders and the insurance above the stockholders, aggregating \$85,000, and the total insurance there was but \$4,000. These figures in themselves show the absurdity of a charge that any stockholder would prefer to have the property destroyed."

"There is, however, another factor which proves my loss, and that is that a number of gentlemen from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York had begun the organization of a club, to consist of 200 members, each of whom was to contribute \$1,000. More than a hundred subscribers had already been obtained. These gentlemen had offered to buy the property at \$180,000, which would have left about \$60,000 over and above the encumbrances and insurance above the stockholders. A meeting had been called at the Waldorf, and one of the subscribers, Mr. J. J. Deane, of New York, was to have been present."

scribers to this club for the early part of October and that meeting was actually held. The fire of the preceding September 23, however, having destroyed the main building, naturally there was not there that for which the club would care to pay the \$180,000 before referred to, and the deal fell through. Every interest that I had in the world demanded the preservation of the property until I could close this sale. The destruction of the property caused me an actual loss of at least \$30,000."

Mr. Eaton says that Vander Wall used to be a chiropractor and barber at the hotel, and he understands, recently got a lease of the old Del Monte Hotel just outside Ampersand Park.

HIS HAPLESS STEAM VEHICLE

Provided Him With Debts and Assets and an End in Bankruptcy.

Frederick K. Clark, civil engineer and attorney, residing at Cragmoor, Ulster county, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$1,266 and nominal assets of \$100. The creditors are Walter E. Hildreth, who obtained a judgment for \$800 for damages resulting from a collision with "petitioner's steam vehicle"; George H. Tyrell, \$42 for a garage bill, against whom the petitioner has a claim for \$100 for damages to the steam vehicle inflicted while attempting to repair it after the above mentioned collision and for loss of time; Graham & Graham, \$53 garage bill, against whom he has a claim for \$60 for alleged damages to the steam vehicle; and John Stedman, Cragmoor, \$31 for merchandise "but 60 per cent due, he offered to pay and refused many times"; Isabel S. Clark, petitioner's wife, no amount mentioned, all indebtedness denied, and Florence V. C. Budd, his daughter, \$500, "possible indebtedness growing out of use with her approval of \$500 in bank in her name so deposited by the petitioner after receiving distributive share of his mother's estate inasmuch as a gift at or before her father's death unless used by her during his lifetime." He also has an interest in a burial plot in Rural Cemetery, Albany, which is exempt. For particulars of the accident to the steam vehicle, see the schedules, "see the morning papers of October 30, 1905."

His assets consist of the two claims against garage keepers for damages to his steam vehicle.

On October 29, 1905, Mr. Clark, driving his steam vehicle into Mr. Hildreth of the Breslin Hotel Company at Broadway and Thirty-eighth street.

NO MORE DELAY IN 9 HOUR LAW.

Interstate Commerce Commission Refuses Any Extensions of Time.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day by a unanimous vote decided to deny all petitions for an extension of time within which to comply with the so-called hours of service law. The reasons of the commission for its action will be stated in an opinion now in course of preparation which will be announced within a few days.

The hours of service law applies to railroad telegraphers. It provides that this class of employees shall not be permitted to work more than nine hours in a twenty-four period. The law becomes effective on March 1.

Railroad managers have insisted that a literal enforcement of this statute would add tremendously to the cost of operation. The commission was petitioned to extend the time within which it should be complied with. It has been decided that the commission has no discretion but to enforce the law; that it can make exceptions only in particular cases after due hearing.

The commission has been advised that the railroads will close up thousands of stations along their lines on March 1, when the law goes into effect. PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—As a result of the nine hour law the Pennsylvania Railroad will be compelled to put on about 700 additional telegraph operators while the Philadelphia and Reading will have to increase its telegraphic force by about 200 men. Both roads have anticipated the decision of the Interstate Commission and there will be no interruption of service.

The telephone system of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be extended and thus the need of operators in a number of places will be done away with.

EARNING HIS CITIZENSHIP.

Capt. Luck-Howard, Englishman, Fought for Us While Awaiting Final Papers.

Among those who applied yesterday for citizen's papers to Clerk Donovan of the United States Naturalization Bureau was Capt. George E. Luck-Howard, an Englishman, who has spent seven of his thirty years chasing pirates, smugglers and other careless gangsters in the Philippines. Capt. Luck-Howard was born in 1878 at Sydney, New South Wales, and came to America via London in December, 1896. In 1897 he went to Cuba and when the Spanish war began he entered the American navy in the Quartermaster's department. From Cuba he went to the Philippines, where he has commanded several revenue cutters in the civil service of the islands. On his way, however, he stopped over in New York and took out his first citizen's papers. Now he has come to get his final papers and is confronted with the difficulty of acquiring the necessary year's residence in this State. Clerk Donovan, however, thinks the obstacle can be removed by presenting to the Federal authorities the facts of Capt. Luck-Howard's service to this country.

It is of some moment to the Englishman that he get his credentials of citizenship soon, as all further promotion is denied him until he becomes a full fledged citizen. He has letters from the highest Philippine authorities commending both his services and his character. One letter which Clerk Donovan has shown that the results of two voyages made by Capt. Luck-Howard, covering a period of seven days, were thirty-three vessels captured for smuggling, netting in fines and license payments \$1,285.75. The letter is signed by J. J. Rafferty, Collector of Customs at Cebu, Philippine Islands.

Capt. Luck-Howard leaves to-day for Panama, where he expects to join the Pilots Association and eventually conduct ships through the canal.

\$200,000 for New York Post Office.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended to Congress that an appropriation of \$200,000 be made to continue work on the new post office building in New York city.

DEWEY OLD MADEIRA DE SEGREY. Sherry bottle maker, Madeira after. N. Y. Dewey & Sons Co., 12 Fulton St., New York.

CALL ON HUGHES FOR NAME

ASSEMBLY WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT THAT GAMBLER.

Takes Notice of a Hint That a Corruption Fund is on Tap—Report is That Hughes Will Not Tell Who Wrote Him—Final Hearing Set for To-morrow.

ALBANY, March 2.—Assemblyman Hammond, who is one of the spokesmen of Speaker Wadsworth on the floor and who has been looked upon as representing the Speaker in many things, introduced a resolution in the Assembly to-night and made a speech in which the Governor is called to task.

The resolution, which was passed unanimously, reads:

Whereas it appears by the public press that the Governor of this State has received and is in possession of a letter addressed to him by an alleged gambler stating in effect that it is the intention of the opponents of the so-called anti-racing bills to defeat the same in the legislative committees having jurisdiction thereof, and that the legislators have already indicated that they are subject to influences of such character; now be it

Resolved, That the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Governor, be and he is respectfully requested to transmit said letter or a copy thereof, and any other letters or copies thereof of a similar character relative to said subject matter, together with a statement as to his knowledge or information as to the identity and responsibility of the authors thereof to the Assembly for the information of said legislative committees and the Legislature.

It is the first time in recent years that the Assembly has taken official recognition of stories or charges that a corruption fund was being used to defeat legislation. Assemblyman Hammond said that the necessity for such action on the part of the lower house was due to the source from which this letter came.

Said Mr. Hammond: "Attacks of all kinds have been made against the members of this Legislature and against the members of the committees of this House, and they have generally been permitted to go unnoticed. But the Governor has seen fit to think the matter of enough importance to have given publicity to this letter. I assume, of course, that he must have investigated and satisfied himself as to the authenticity of the writer of the letter and as to his responsibility."

Assemblyman Palmer, the minority leader, endorsed the position of Hammond. He said it was not the first time that letters had been written attacking the Legislature, but there was something manly in attacking over one's signature and coming out in the open.

"I resent this secret communication," he said, "and don't concede it to be true. I am surprised that the Chief Executive of this State should be the medium through which concurrence is given to a slanderous report affecting a coordinate branch of the State government."

Assemblyman Palmer said that the letter evidently contained false statements and he wanted the name of the author.

"Well, we had one experience a few years ago in trying to find out and punish some one who slandered the Legislature and it had a most ridiculous ending. It doesn't seem as if anything can be gained by passing this resolution," added Mr. Wainwright.

It is understood that the Governor will refuse to divulge the name of the writer. It is said that he may ask the assembly to investigate what is going on in the corridors and lobbies of the hotels of this city.

The final hearing is to be had on Wednesday afternoon. Former Governor Frank S. Black will argue on behalf of the agricultural societies. The anti-race-track betting persons are not certain yet who will reply to Mr. Black. Efforts have been made to secure Joseph H. Choate.

TSCHAIKOVSKY VERY WEAK.

Specialists Allowed to See Revolutionist in Prison—Doing Literary Work.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—Nicholas Tschaikevsky, the revolutionary patriot who was arrested upon his return from New York; whether he went to deliver a lecture, is suffering from influenza in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. This, coming on top of his previous indisposition, has made him very weak.

The Government has granted his wife's petition that two specialists be allowed to visit him in prison, and also that he receive other privileges, including permission to do literary work. He is translating an American work on irrigation.

The prospect of his trial or release is as distant as ever.

More Tubes to Be Connected To-morrow.

Two additional tubes of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel system under the East River will be coupled up to-morrow, according to plans of engineers. Tube D was connected on February 22, and the two tubes now approaching completion are B and C. Speaking pipes have been driven through the headings of each, so that the gangs of workmen are now in communication with each other. There are four tubes in all.

When a Wagon Is Not a Wagon.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 2.—The Supreme Court has decided that a wagon is not a wagon when it is fitted with electricity, gas and other improvements for conducting a restaurant business. The decision, given by Justice Mintram, sustains the action of the town of Montclair in fining James Amend \$20 for failing to obey the fire laws of the town, the court holding that the wagon, having a fixed location, is a building.

Wouldn't Indorse Bryan.

MEDINA, N. Y., March 2.—In the Democratic county convention at Albion to-day delegates from Orleans county to both Democratic State conventions were elected. An effort was made by Bryan's friends to instruct them for the Nebraska, but without avail. They were instructed, however, for W. B. Murphy, secretary to Lieut.-Gov. Chanler, for the nomination as Secretary of State.

\$25,000 for Old Hickory's Homestead.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate to-day appropriated \$25,000 for the care of the Hermitage, the homestead of President Andrew Jackson, in Tennessee.

ENRIQUE CREEL'S BANK ROBBED.

\$250,000 Taken From Chihuahua Bank—Troops Fleeing Robbers.

EL PASO, Tex., March 2.—The Banco Minero of Chihuahua was robbed last night and the thieves made good their escape with \$250,000 in cash, Mexican money. Enrique Creel, Ambassador to the United States and Governor of Chihuahua, is head of the bank.

Several El Paso banks received despatches from Gov. Creel this afternoon, asking them to be on the lookout for the stolen money, and describing the bills, some of which were thousands and a large number of which were hundreds.

The Guaranty Bank and Trust Company, correspondent in El Paso for the Banco Minero and presided over by Max Webber, German Consul to Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, received a telegram asking that the El Paso police and customs officers be requested to search the incoming Mexican Central train carefully, and this was done, but the officers failed to locate the robbers or find any of the money.

Mr. Webber understood from the telegram that the vault had been blown and the money secured some time during Sunday night and the robbery discovered this morning when the bank was opened. News over the Mexican Central National telephone, however, according to officials who talked with others at Chihuahua, is to the effect that the robbers dug under the vault, which was built only of adobe bricks, and carried out the money without the necessity of blowing it. From the amount of earth removed, this report said, the robbers must have worked all day Sunday and part of Sunday night in their digging.

The robbers are believed to be from the United States. Troops are scouring the country and the Texas rangers will watch for them on this side of the border.

AFRIDIS LIVE IN TERROR.

Possession of Modern Arms Makes Indian Tribesmen Hunted Animals.

LONDON, March 2.—An interesting result of the diffusion of modern arms of precision among uncivilized peoples is recorded by a correspondent accompanying the British expedition that was sent against the Zalka Kbel tribesmen on the Indian border.

The warlike Afridis, whose blood feud customs are notorious, have long made sacrifices to obtain the most modern weapons. Now every man possesses a high class rifle and life has become so insecure among them that there is not a man or woman but goes in constant fear of death and every one passes his life trying to kill his enemies in order to save himself.

The feuds are sometimes between individuals, sometimes between families, sometimes between villages and sometimes between whole tribes, so if an individual escapes one class of antagonist he is likely to fall victim to another. When matchlocks were the best weapons obtainable each individual had a sporting chance, but now the arsenal of long range of rifles have reduced the chance to a minimum. Every man, according to the correspondent, despite his hunted carriage, wears in his eyes the look of a martial animal, coupled with intense, suspicious watchfulness, to which is superadded nervous anxiety arising from the spectre of famine, because the Afridis hardly dare till their fields lest some enemy shoot them while they are working.

OHIO DEMOCRATS FIGHTING.

Tom Johnson Holds Rump Convention to Get an Indorsement.

KENT, Ohio, March 2.—In the fight for supremacy in the Ohio Democracy between former Congressman Harvey Garber and Mayor Tom Johnson the Cleveland Mayor was forced to organize a rump convention to-day to get an indorsement for national committee.

Only in one feature did the two conventions called to name delegates to Denver and to nominate a candidate for Congress agree. Both elected delegates to vote for William Jennings Bryan.

The regular convention was participated in by only two regularly elected delegates, Summit county's seventeen and Portage's eight. That convention warned Johnson that he would be barred, so he rented a hall.

The Johnson convention nominated Charles Fillius of Trumbull county for Congress. In the Garber convention S. A. Robinson, Summit, was named.

Besides winning his indorsement for national committee in the rump convention Mayor Johnson directed an indorsement of Atlee Pomerene of Canton for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, urging him as an anti-corporation candidate.

In the regular convention Johnson was denounced for interfering and John C. Welty, also of Canton and a cousin of Pomerene, was indorsed for the Governorship.

CHINESE RIOT CLAIMS.

Vancouver Merchants Demand \$150,000 From Canadian Government.

OTTAWA, March 2.—Chinese merchants at Vancouver have forwarded to the Chinese Government their claims for damages in the riots of September last at Vancouver, when Japanese and Chinese property was attacked. The claims amount to \$150,000. Vancouver advises state that orders have been sent to the Chinese Ambassador at Washington to send a member of his legation to Vancouver to inquire into the facts.

TAFT MAY TALK OF TAFT.

Rumored That His Next Speech Won't Be All About Roosevelt.

FITZBURGH, Mass., March 2.—Secretary Taft spent the afternoon and evening here as the guest of the Board of Trade and Merchants Association. To-morrow he will go to Boston for the dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, at which it is rumored that he will have something to say about himself rather than about President Roosevelt.

Secretary Taft was cordially received by his former townsmen at the Millbury Town Hall this forenoon. Secretary Taft spoke of the last great political campaign as being an educator of the people. He also touched on expansion, and said it was the policy of the Republican party and would be carried out.

After taking lunch with Miss Della Torrey, his aunt, Mr. Taft started for this city on an electric car. At Worcester he was joined by Lieut.-Gov. Draper. There were 500 people at the banquet this evening.

Hearst-McClellan Fight in Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Court of Appeals this afternoon heard arguments in the case of the People, appellant, against George B. Hearst, respondent, and William R. Hearst, defendant, in the election controversy over the Mayoralty of New York city. The appeal is from an order in regard to a bill of particulars presented by Attorney General Jackson.

TAX ON STOCK TRANSFERS

ROOSEVELT-HEPBURN WAY TO ABOLISH GAMBLING.

House Bill Supposedly Approved by the President Puts a Tax of One-half of One Per Cent on Face Value of Shares—Marginal Deals Practically Stopped.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Stock gambling on margins is practically prohibited in a bill introduced in the House to-day which is understood to be approved by President Roosevelt. The measure was offered by Representative William P. Hepburn of Iowa, and in the course of its preparation Mr. Hepburn held frequent conferences with the President. Mr. Hepburn is the author of the new railroad rate act.

The bill offered to-day provides for a prohibitive tax of one-half of one per cent on the face value of all stock transferred by sale.

"If this bill is enacted into law," Mr. Hepburn said, "trading in the market will be limited to actual bona fide sales. The speculative or gambling feature will be eliminated. I gave this subject considerable thought and came to the conclusion that the evil of gambling on margins might be reached by a measure based upon the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution or it might be corrected by invoking the taxing power of the Government."

"There appeared to be some doubt whether the former agency could be successfully utilized, but there is no doubt as to the constitutionality or effectiveness of meeting this problem through the use of the taxing power. Section 1 of my bill reads in part as follows:

"That there is hereby imposed and there shall immediately accrue and be collected a tax as herein provided on all sales or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company or corporation, made after the 30th day of June, 1906, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company or corporation or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock or to secure the future payment of money or the future transfer of any stock, on each share of one hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof of fifty cents."

"The bill," Mr. Hepburn says, "does not seek to impose a tax upon any agreement evidencing the deposit of stock certificates as collateral security for money loaned, which stock certificates are not actually sold, nor upon such stock certificates so deposited."

It is provided that the payment of the tax proposed shall be denoted by an adhesive stamp or stamps affixed as follows:

In a case where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company the stamp shall be placed upon such books, and where the change of ownership is by transfer of a certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate, and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificates assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale to which the stamp provided for by this act shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell, before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale and the matter or thing to which it refers; and no further tax is hereby imposed upon the delivery of the certificate of stock or upon the actual issue of new certificates when the original certificate of stock is accompanied by the duly stamped memorandum of sale.

Any person violating the law is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

A VETERAN 109 YEARS OLD.

Oldest Civil War Survivor Will Have His Pension Raised.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A veteran of the civil war, 109 years old, is the beneficiary of a Senate bill passed by the House of Representatives to-day. The House added an amendment increasing the amount of the pension from \$30 to \$50 a month.

The man is Henry J. Dorman, who was born January 10, 1799, in Steuben county, N. Y. He served in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry until the end of the war and was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. His five sons also enlisted and one died in Libby Prison. All are now dead. Dorman lives with his daughter-in-law in Liberal, Barton county, Mo., and they have little except the \$20 monthly pension he receives.

It is said that Dorman is the oldest veteran of the civil war.

Johnson is carrying his fight into each district in the State, to-day's clash being the first battle.

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Scout Cruiser Kept Up Her Speed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President of the Board of Inspection and Survey has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy from Portland, Me., saying that the scout cruiser Chester completed her full speed trial at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, making an approximate speed of 24.53 knots.

JAPANESE STILL ARE ALIEN.

U. S. Judge Refuses Citizenship to First Applicant Under New Law.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—In the United States court to-day five applications for naturalization papers were granted. Nine cases were dismissed, among them being that of Fuji Yamamoto, the Japanese who has been pressing his case for several months. This is the first case where a Japanese has tried for papers and established a precedent. The statutes provide that only "free white persons" can obtain citizenship papers.

Yamamoto, who is a juggler, has been in this country sixteen years and married a girl from Winchester, Ohio. Ten years ago he filed his declaration to become a citizen, but delayed too long in securing his final papers, and the new law of 1906 now keeps him from citizenship.

BRADLEY NOT FOR TAFT.

Doesn't Think He or Any Other Officeholders' Candidate Can Win.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 2.—In an interview to-night Senator-elect W. O. Bradley says he is not in favor of Taft for the Republican Presidential nomination because he does not believe he can win.

"Taft has a splendid legal mind and a charming personality," he said, "but his nomination would by no means make his election certain. With Fairbanks, Hughes or Cannon there is no doubt but that they can win."

"But I wish to say right here that the Republicans are not going to have a walkover